

SPEED" rows indicating rpm). Accordingly, withdrawal of the objection to the drawings is respectfully requested.

The Office Action rejects claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Office Action rejects claim 5 under §112, second paragraph, for two reasons: 1) reciting "rows" instead of columns and 2) reciting "calculated" instead of "set." Applicants address these reasons in turn.

First, although the Office Action asserts that claim 5 is indefinite, the only justification for the indefiniteness rejection is an alleged inconsistency between the claims and the specification. That is, the Office Action's discussion of §112 suggests an enablement or written description rejection, and not an indefiniteness rejection. In particular, the Office Action asserts that "[c]laim 5 as now amended recites for rows to include a first division ... whereas specification as originally filed, e.g., in paragraph [0170], describe for the column to include these data."

As stated, the Office Action gives no reason for regarding claim 5 as indefinite. The term "rows" is just as clear and definite as the term "columns." If, as suggested above, the Office Action is asserting that the application does not support the recited subject matter, the enclosed marked up copy of Fig. 24 shows how that figure supports the recited rows.

Further, to the extent that the specification discloses columns, instead of rows, the application supports both embodiments: columns and rows, and therefore supports rows. Fig. 24 clearly supports the recited rows, as explained above.

Second, the Office Action asserts that "it is unclear what is being claimed by reciting the number ... is calculated." This application discloses that "y" as the number of revolutions of a plastic lens can be calculated (p. 69, line 8 - p. 71, line 14; Fig. 25). One of ordinary skill

in the art would have understood the disclosure on pages 69-71 regarding the formula $y = 0.8X - 3.1 + 1$ as supporting the recited calculation.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the §112 rejections are respectfully requested.

The Office Action rejects claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over JP-A-64-016346 to Satoru, and rejects claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Satoru in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,053,971 to Woods. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

This application claims that a number of revolutions of the plastic lens is calculated based on ... the edge thickness of the plastic lens. The applied references, individually, or in combination, would not have suggested that feature.

The Office Action acknowledges that Satoru does not disclose the thickness of the lens. The Office Action asserts that "one of ordinary skill in the art would have known that desired finish and/or rough machining would directly depend on the thickness of the work."

This application discloses that a number of revolutions of the plastic lens is calculated based on the edge thickness (Fig. 25). The Office Action's assertion that a skilled artisan would have known that desired machining would depend on the thickness of the work is not supported by any disclosure in Satoru. Further, the Office Action only relates "desired machining" to the edge thickness. The Office Action does not assert that a number of revolutions of the plastic lens is calculated based on the edge thickness. Thus, even in view of the Office Action's unsupported assertion about what the skilled artisan would have known, Satoru would not have suggested that a number of revolutions of the plastic lens is calculated based on the edge thickness, as recited in claim 5.

The Office Action also relies on Woods as supplying the edge thickness feature. Woods only discloses, however, "verify[ing] that there will be sufficient thickness at the peripheral edge of the cut lens to permit beveling." Verifying that there will be sufficient

thickness cannot reasonably be considered to correspond to calculating a number of revolutions of the plastic lens, as recited in claim 5. Thus, Woods does not supply the subject matter missing in Satoru.

In view of the above, Satoru and Woods, individually, or in combination, would not have suggested the combination of features recited in claim 5.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the obviousness rejections of claim 5 are respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of claim 5 are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attachment:

Marked up copy of Fig. 24

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